

SITNIKOV, I.S.; KOROTKOV, S.V.; MYASNIKOV, V.A.; PIVOVAROV, V.T.

Automatic meter of the volume of round logs for long conveyors.
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i
tekhn. inform. 17 no.2:53-55 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

SABININ, Yu.A., otv. red.; NIKOLAYEV, P.V., red.; RUDAKOV, V.V.,
red.; MYASNIKOV, V.A., red.; KULIKOV, S.N., red.

[Automated electric drives; servo systems; control, and
converter devices] Avtomatizirovannyi elektroprivod; sle-
diashchie sistemy, upravlenie i preobrazovatel'nye ustroistva.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 172 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningrad. Institut elektromekhaniki.

1 48518.65 EWT(d)/EED-2/ENP(1) Pg-4/ig-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) BB/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5008334 S/0115/65/000/001/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A. 29 B

TITLE: Some principles for constructing precision angle-to-digit converters 16

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: angle digit converter

ABSTRACT: The reasons why it is impossible to construct a single-reading angle-to-digit converter whose resolution would correspond to 19--20 binary digits are reviewed. A two-reading (coarse and fine) converter is considered which is based on a multipole phase shifter; two types of the latter -- photoelectric with a highest multiplying ratio, and capacitive with design advantages -- were investigated. These types have the important advantage of averaging the errors: the error of phase measurement is much lower than the error made in marking the discrete scale segments. As the fine-reading counter must have a short transient time, the logical-carry-type counter is recommended for this application. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 48818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008334

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

L 4259-66 EMT(1) GS/CW

ACC NR: AT5021838

UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0128

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. A.; Sabinin, Yu. A.TITLE: The present status and future prospects for the development of discrete systems for astronomic instrument control

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 118-128

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, digital system, automatic control system, electric motor, control system design, digital computer, computer control system

ABSTRACT: After a brief survey of the existing digital systems in the Soviet Union and abroad, the present authors discuss problems encountered at the laboratory of digital systems of the Institut Elektromekhaniki (Institute of Electromechanics) in the design of automated electric motors for the control of azimuthal instruments. These problems are concerned with

- 1) the realization of high quality dynamic parameters required in such systems;
- 2) the determination of the necessary period of time quantization in digital automatic control systems;
- 3) the decrease of parameter calculation repetition frequency in digital automatic control systems;
- 4) the selection of the most appropriate digital computer; and
- 5) the selection of accurate angle-to-digit converters.

The authors present specific recommendations and briefly describe devices and setups they used during their investigations. Part of the theoretical derivations found in the article are due to "the co-workers of the IEM V. P. Gorbunov, S. V.

Card 1/2

L 4259-66

ACC NR: AT5021838

Korotov, and B. A. Shishkov, " Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 4 figures. 4

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, IE

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 005

Card

2/2

DP

L 5174-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS/WR

ACCESSION NR: AT5021841

UR/0000/65/000/000/0144/0149

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.

TITLE: The use of the electrical reduction method in instrument design 25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking system, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo-Nauka, 1965, 144-149

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism system, digital system, photoelectric effect, optic instrument

ABSTRACT: The development of digital slave systems puts added emphasis on the resolving power of angle-to-digit converters. In principle, such a conversion may follow 1) the accumulation, 2) the cyclic, or 3) reading principle. After pointing out that the first approach allows the appearance of systematic errors and the second leads to cumbersome converters, the present author discusses the operation and respective merits of inductocins, of optocins, and of free-playless electrical reducers. Tests have been carried out at the Institut elektromekhaniki (Institute of Electromechanics) with converters incorporating photoelectric reducers. The setup described in the paper is capable of easily maintaining

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L 5174-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021841

a given phase-system statistical accuracy of 10' which is equivalent to converter resolving power of 0.6". With a Q factor of 100 and a permissible dynamic error of 3" the maximum rotational speed is equal to 300"/sec. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, OP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *h.d.*

L 5175-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5021842

UR/0000/65/000/000/0150/0156

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.

51

B+1

TITLE: The coordination of readings in multireading shaft-digit converters

16C

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovanny elektropivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyy ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 150-156

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic coding, error correction, error minimization, angle measurement instrument

ABSTRACT: Multireading angle-digit converters seem to be the most promising in the field of high accuracy angular determinations. They require, however, a coordination of the coarse and fine readings since, otherwise, errors may appear which correspond to the "weight" of the lowest order of the coarse reading. The present authors discuss several methods for the coordination of reading for the case when the fine readings are connected with the coarse ones through a scale converter of the measured angle incorporating a so-called free-playless electrical reducer. The study covers 1) the arithmetic code reading coordination using the method of double reading line; 2) the method of coarse reading value

Card 1/2

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L 5175-66

ACCESSION NR: AT 5021842

correction; and 3) the cyclic code coordination. Block diagrams of various devices are given together with a brief description of their operation. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *WQ*

L 04431-67

ACC NR: AP6014222

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/003/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Kalantayev, F. P.; Babichev, A. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.;
Sabinin, Yu. A.; Tarasenko, Ye. V.

44
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Using Hall generators in computing devices intended for automatic systems

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: Hall generator, analog computer

ABSTRACT: The fundamental shortcomings of widely used sine-cosine rotary transformers are: slip rings and brushes, high cost, complexity, inapplicability of dc and rf. Hence, an idea is suggested which would involve two Hall generators placed at right angles to each other in a magnetic field produced by the poles of an

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UDC: 681.142.64

L 04431-67

ACC NR: AP6014222

(electro)magnet. Three Hall generators shifted in space by 120° might serve as a synchro. By using a movable permanent magnet, a windingless and contactless design would be possible. Theoretical considerations re such a design, including formulas, pole-piece shapes, and error evaluation are set forth. A device based on these theoretical considerations "is being created at the present time." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035558

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/010/0080/0080

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Myasnikov, V. A.; Sabinin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Principles of designing digital control systems for astronomical instruments

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.599

REF SOURCE: Sb. Avtomatizir. elektroprivod proizv. mekhanizmov. T. 1. M. - L., 1965, 188-194

TOPIC TAGS: digital converter, digital computer, digital system, astronomic instrument, digital control system

ABSTRACT: Some questions of principle pertaining to the design of a digital servodrive for azimuthal instruments are studies. The digital control system contains a computer for converting equatorial coordinates into azimuthal ones, true position pick-ups for instrument axes in space, and a drive along the azimuth and zenith distance axes, which is controlled by the computer. The system should provide a total accuracy of no less than 10. Bibliography contains 9 titles. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 03, 09/

UDC: 62-52:522.2

MYASNIKOV, Vitaliy Fedorovich; SAVRANSKIY, B.T., red.; YEMEL'YANOV,
Yu.N., red. izd-va; BELOGURCVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Work practices in the production of technical motion
pictures at enterprises and in organizations] Opyt sozdanii
tekhnicheskikh kinofil'mov na predpriiatiakh v organiza-
tsiakh. Leningrad, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Motion-picture photography)

100-7-7/11

AUTHORS: Myasnikov, V.G., Puchkov, Yu.N. and Chernoperov, N.Ye.,
Engineers.

TITLE: Mobile Crushing and Sorting Plant (Peredvizhnaya drobil'no-sortirovochnaya ustanovka)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, vol.14, no.7,
p. 21 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This plant consists of 2 machines: CM-311 and CM-312 and is used for crushing materials with a crushing strength up to 2 500 kg/cm². Technical data are tabulated. All operations are directed from the operator's cabin which is situated on the platform. The crushed material is transported to the bunkers by conveyors. The bunkers are so constructed that various fractions can be mixed. This plant is manufactured by the vyksunsk Factory for Crushing and Sorting Equipment (vyksunskiy zavod drobil'no-sortirovochnogo oborudovaniya). There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

1. Construction-Equipment

S/148/60/000/010/011/018
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Sysuyev, Yu.A.; Myasnikov, V.G.

TITLE: Stability of Austenite in Steel Which Has Been Heated After Deformation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 122 - 125

TEXT: The purpose of the subject investigation was to find the decomposition temperature of residual austenite in Cr and Mn containing steel after deformation. Two steel grades were studied: X8 (Kh8), with 0.98% C and 7.26% Cr, and 15 (G5) with 0.86% C and 4.73% Mn. Billets of 4 mm diameter were worked into 100% austenite, ground to powder, and screened; portions of 3.5 g powder were pressed into a pipe from molybdenum glass; titanium was put into the tube to prevent oxidation, and an asbestos plug between titanium and the steel sample. Air was evacuated from the pipe, and the end sealed. Decomposition of initial austenite in both grades started at 560°C. Magnetic measurements proved that the quantity of residual austenite was about 50%. The behavior of the initial and deformed austenite in heating was different: non-deformed and hardened austenite

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S/148/60/000/010/011/018

A161/A030

Stability of Austenite in Steel Which Has Been Heated After Deformation

decomposed at $t > 550^{\circ}$, and the deformed austenite transformed in two separate temperature ranges, $175 - 280^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at $> 500^{\circ}\text{C}$. Decreased heat resistance of residual austenite after deformation appears to be caused by redistribution of the alloying elements in the metal under the effect of applied and residual stresses with the formation of austenite with varying composition. The redistribution in chromium and manganese steel was different despite identical deformation. Chromium steel contained two austenite kinds: high-alloyed austenite similar to austenite before deformation, and low-alloyed of the type forming in plain carbon steel and decomposing at the $200 - 280^{\circ}\text{C}$ range. Austenite in manganese steel seems to have a gradually changing composition and decomposes in a wide temperature range between 200 and 650° . There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'-kiy Physics and Technics Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1959

Card 2/5

VOLEYKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; GONIN, A.M.; VASIL'YEV, I.V.;
GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; GURCOVSKIY, N.N.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERAFIN,
A.D.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;
KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; YEGOROV, A.D.; SIL'VESTROV,
M.M.; SIMPURA, S.F.; TEREHT'YEV, V.G.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; FOMIN,
A.G.; USHAKOV, A.S.; DEGTYAREV, V.A.; VOLOVICH, V.G.;
STEPANTSOV, V.I.; MYASHNIKOV, V.I.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KASHIN,
P.S., tekhn. red.

[First space flights of man; the scientific results of the
medicobiological research conducted during the orbital
flights of the spaceships "Vostok" and "Vostok-2"] Pervye
kosmicheskie polety cheloveka; nauchny rezul'taty mediko-
biologicheskikh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya orbi-
tal'nykh poletov korablei-sputnikov "Vostok" i "Vostok-2."
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 202 p. (MLA 15:11)
(SPACE MEDICINE) (SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042671

8/0000/63/000/000/0137/0140

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. I.; Gorbov, F. D.; Yazdovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Effects of prolonged isolation

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 137-140

TOPIC TAGS: hypokinesia, blood circulation, man, hypodynamia, physiological function, functional effect

ABSTRACT: Subjects were kept for periods of 10--15 days in continuous isolation in a special chamber. Isolation was assured by absence of two-way communication and almost complete exclusion from all external sources of light, sound, and other stimuli. One-way communication from the subject to the experimenter was performed for limited periods. Evaluation of the functional condition of the organism was performed on the basis of the observation of behavior and emotional reactions, the dynamics of bioelectrical activity of the cortex, the determination of the quickness of response of the motor reaction, and the carrying out of experi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042671

mental psychological tasks, and comments of the subjects, which were recorded on a magnetic tape. The experiments indicated that a sharp limitation of general afferentation has considerable effect on the subjects. Neuropsychiatric changes at various stages of the experiment were very varied. The recording of many psychological and physiological indices makes it possible to establish qualitative peculiarities of these changes. In particular, it makes it possible to determine and establish limits for conditions of strain and fatigue. The monotony of the surroundings, the poverty of external impressions, and the solitude were revealed as factors having independent significance as conditions and causes of development of strain and fatigue. This, in turn, determines not only the necessity but also the possibility of setting up countermeasures against these conditions by using stimulation calculated to produce the optimum interaction between the afferent systems.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 00

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

IZOSIMOV, G. V.; MYASNIKOV, V. I.

Electroencephalographic investigation of the functional state of
the human central nervous system under prolonged isolation
conditions. Isk. sput. Zem. no.15:120-123 '63
(SPACE MEDICINE)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKO, O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; TEREENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.; FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIFOV, V.V.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4"]
 Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korabli-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Vostok-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p.
 (NIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037694

S/2865/64/003/000/0235/0244

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. I.

TITLE: Effects of isolation on motor reactions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 235-244

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, isolation, motor reaction

ABSTRACT: The effects of prolonged isolation on the motor reactions of adult males have been studied. Three groups of test subjects were used. Group 1 followed a normal routine, Group 2 slept during the day and worked at night, and Group 3 followed a varied schedule. Electromyograms from the fingers of the right hand were taken four times daily following exposure to light stimuli (light flashes of 9-11 cps, 5 sec in duration). The latent periods of motor reactions decreased in Groups 1 and 3 and increased in Group 2. These changes are attributed to fatigue, prolonged isolation, and sensory deprivation.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037694

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH. L3

NO REF SOV: 029

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026243

S/0293/64/002/001/0154/0161

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. I.

TITLE: Changes in EEG of man following prolonged isolation

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 1, 1964, 154-161

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, isolation chamber, isolation effect, confinement effect

ABSTRACT: Two groups of test subjects were used to study the effects of prolonged confinement; the members of group I adhered to a normal routine, while those in group II were required to sleep during the day and to follow a prescribed program at night. A total of 14 experiments were carried out on healthy males 23-27 years old. The subjects were placed in soundproof isolation chambers for periods ranging between 10 and 15 days. The EEG in frontal and occipital leads were recorded four times daily during visual stimulation periods (9-11 flashes per second over a period of 5 sec). In members of group I, the amplitude of α -rhythm decreased with no change in frequency, while in group II decreases in the amplitude of α -rhythm were paralleled by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026243

slowly arising diffuse waves and excitation of α -rhythm during the aftereffects. It is concluded that the described changes are due to development in CNS of inhibitory processes.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 007

Card: 2/2

L 47295-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(1)/FSS-2 SCTB TT/DD/RD/GW
ACC NR: AP6032042 SOURCE CODE: UR/0245/66/000/005/0067/0071

AUTHOR: Gorbov, F. D. (Moscow); Kosmolinskiy, F. P. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. I. (Moscow) 4/ B

ORG: none

TITLE: Some characteristics of the effect of increased and decreased afferentation on the human organism from the standpoint of space psychophysiology 2

SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no. 5, 1966, 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: human physiology, space physiology, space psychology, psychologic stress, isolation test, HUMAN SENSE, PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY

ABSTRACT: Characteristics of human reactions to increased and decreased afferentation were studied using a variety of approaches. Formation of the "~~man-spacecraft~~" surrounding atmosphere" concept was studied in experiments with centrifuges and special testing units of the author's invention [not described]. In order to produce an excess of sensory information, various types of communication were imitated and interference close to the signal frequency being used was introduced. Results of these experiments were compared with data from sensory deprivation experiments and requirements for good nervous tolerance of changes in afferentation were formulated. Studies have shown that sensory deprivation produces important psychophysiological shifts, including lowered work capacity, loss of general tone, and appearance of apathy.

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L 117295-66

ACC NR: AP6032042

However, it is considered that the high degree of motivation associated with actual spaceflight will prevent the occurrence of pathological states such as depression, hallucination, and personality disintegration. The cosmonaut selection and training program is also mentioned as a factor in preventing severe psychic disturbances during prolonged isolation. Spaceflight situations presenting the cosmonaut with an excess of sensory information occur routinely during radiocommunication with Earth, during repair work or special scientific investigations, or in any complex spaceflight situation. In-flight aircraft refueling is considered a good model of a stress situation because it requires attention, accurate work, and a high degree of motor coordination. Furthermore, the refueling operation is usually performed when the pilot is in a state of poor physiological tone due to previous use of the automatic pilot. While refueling, pilots are under great emotional stress, and physiological limits are pushed (heart beat up to 160—186 beats/min, breathing rate up to 40—50 times/min, weight loss up to 5—7% of total). Psychophysiological analysis of these data reveals two main reasons for the acute strain. First, the pilot is upset by the narrowing of his field of vision to include the other aircraft. Secondly, psychological difficulty is created by the combination of two types of activity, the well-known habits of normal piloting and the unfamiliar tasks associated with refueling. Several preventive measures for avoiding nervous and emotional strain in conditions of sensory deprivation or excess information are suggested. First, the necessary postural and motor habits must be acquired, and the cosmonaut must learn program situations correctly in advance. Stress can be avoided if the optimum work-rest regimes are observed and special patterns of motor activity are followed.

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L 47295-66

ACC NR: AP6032042

In order to increase general physiological supplementary tone and to reduce nervous tension, the following amounts of vitamins are recommended: 300 mg of ascorbic acid, 50—150 mg of vitamin P, 25 mg of vitamin B₁, and others. [JS]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5092

ms
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6036535

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0127/0129

AUTHOR: Gorbov, F. D.; Myasnikov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Trace reactions on human electroencephalograms and their significance in evaluating the functional state of the organism [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 127-129

TOPIC TAGS: biotelemetry, electroencephalography, space medicine, space physiology, psychophysiology

ABSTRACT: The broad introduction of automatic, telemechanical, and cybernetic devices and electronic computer technology has created problems, one of which involves reliability from the standpoint of human work capacity in a man-machine system. Complex interrelationships developing between a man and machine often lead to functional shifts in the operator, characterized by emotional strain, sleepiness, or manifestations of fatigue. The possibility of such shifts necessitates continuous monitoring and timely recognition of initial deviations in the functional condition of the organism.

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ACC NR: AT6036535

According to the literature and electrographic indices, a pronounced similarity is noted between drowsiness and fatigue. The necessity of isolating these states was the basis of a detailed clinical and mathematical analysis. The basic index was the characteristics of trace-reaction dynamics or exalted bursts of alpha rhythm in response to a light stimulus.

Since the physical characteristics of the light stimulus (flash frequency and brightness) remained constant throughout the investigation and EEG trace reactions were qualitatively altered, comparing the duration of alpha-rhythm bursts on various days made it possible to judge the functional condition of the central nervous system.

The stagnant nature of alpha-rhythm exaltation (e. g., interrupted only by a subsequent stimulus) on a background of scattered, slow waves and a decrease in the amplitude of brain biopotentials on the EEG baseline curve were reliable signs of fatigue. On the other hand, brief, synchronized bursts of alpha rhythm (duration no greater than 10 sec) were characteristic of a drowsy state. This was indicated by the fact that an exaltation of alpha-rhythm occurred only after the repeated application of a light stimulus in these subjects. The basis was provided for concluding that manifestations of drowsiness during wakeful periods

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ACC NR: AT6036535

under conditions of prolonged isolation must be considered as a highly developed capacity against depression and a generally favorable protective and adaptive reaction of the organism against monotony and a uniform setting. On the other hand, manifestations of fatigue obviously require the adoption of special prophylactic and organizational measures.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

KATONA, R., inzh.; MYASNIKOV, V.^I, inzh.

Repair of aluminum coated communication cables. Avtom., telem. i
svyaz' 4 no.4:18-20 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vengerskiye zheleznnye dorogi.
(Electric lines)

MYASNIKOV, V.I., inzh.

Use of communication cables with aluminum sheaths on Hungarian
railroads. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 4 no.2:21-24 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tekhnicheskiy sovetnik zheleznnykh dorog Vengerskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki.

(Hungary--Railroads--Equipment and supplies)
(Hungary--Electric cables)

SHCHEPAK, V.M.; MYASNIKOV, V.I. [M'iasnykov, V.I.]

Some characteristics of the distribution of iodine and bromine
in the underground waters of the outer zone in the Carpathian
piedmont fault. Geol. zhur. 23 no.2:64-71 '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Trest "L'vivnaftogazrozvidka".

(Carpathian Mountain region—Mineral waters—
Analysis)

2000 年 6 月 10 日 星期一 晴

[illegible]

L 30012-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005782

sunspots, of which one persisted only two days including the day of the eclipse. The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere influenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially measured before and after the eclipse. Strong fluctuations of the solar radio emission between the first and second contacts were recorded on 3.2- and 10-cm wavelengths. The amplitude of fluctuations diminished with the increase of solar height and did not depend on wavelength. A difference was observed between the optical and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission of local sources has been recorded on 4-, 5-, and 10-cm waves. The local source was identified with the spot group which lasted only two days. The height of the local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above the solar surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3196

Cord 2/2

ABSTRACT: This report describes the results of a series of experiments conducted to determine the effect of microwave radiation on the growth of certain microorganisms. The experiments were conducted using a microwave oven operating at 2.45 GHz. The results show that microwave radiation can inhibit the growth of certain microorganisms, particularly those that are sensitive to heat. The degree of inhibition is dependent on the power level and the duration of the exposure.

astronomical observations of the microwave background in the microwave band. Very low resolution observations of the microwave background have been made using a radio telescope at a wavelength of 21 cm.

MYASHNIKOV, V.N., kapitan.

Landing under unexpected conditions. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 39 no.9:79
S '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Airplanes--Landing)

MYASNIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Instrument for calculating the working time of tractor-driven
machinery. Mekh. i elek.sots.sel'khoz. no.4:53-55 '57.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Measuring instruments)

MIASNIKOV, V. P., TOMILIN, G. N., and S. A. ZUBILEV.

Instrumenty dlia skorostnogo rezaniia metallov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1951. 131 p. diags.

Bibliography: p. 229-(230)

Tools for high-speed metal-cutting.

DDC: TH1230.Tc5

SC: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

67601

SOV/179-59-5-23/41

10.6000

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Laminar Boundary Layer on a Plate with a Supersonic
Current of Weakly Rarefied Gas

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5,
pp 127-130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system of equations describing the motion in the boundary layer is obtained by transforming the Navier-Stokes equations to correspond with the approximate boundary layer theory (Ref 5). Assuming compatibility between the boundary layer and the external gas, and that the relation between viscosity and temperature is linear, the equations are solved for the aerodynamic variables viscosity, pressure and temperature and the results are shown graphically. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1959

Card 1/1

MYASNIKOV, V. P. (Moscow)

"On the Boundary Layer in Slip Flow of a Flat Plate."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

MYASNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Complex shearing. PMTF no.5:76-87 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hydrodynamics)
(Shear (Mechanics))

MYASNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Formulation of the problem of viscous-plastic flow past solid
bodies. PMTF no.4:52-59 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Hydrodynamics)

MYASNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Compression of a viscous plastic layer by rigid plates. Izv.AN
SSSR. Mekh. i mashinost. no.4:92-96. J1-Az '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 21130-65 EWP(m)/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/
Pq-4 AEDC(a)
ACCESSION NR: AP5002873 5/0207/64/000/005/0127/0131

AUTHOR: Bulina, I. G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. P. (Moscow); Savin, V. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: An experimental study of the streamlining of blunt bodies by a plane flow of a viscous-plastic medium

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1964, 127-131

TOPIC TAGS: plane flow, viscous plastic medium, drag coefficient, blunt body, wedge shaped body, streamlining

ABSTRACT: The problem of a plane stream of viscous-plastic medium flowing around a blunt body has been studied in great detail. The experiments, aimed at determining resistance, were carried out with a specially designed dynamometer. The results obtained agreed well with the theoretical data on the nature of the relationship between drag coefficient of the body and the controlling parameters of the problem. For geometrically shaped bodies (parallelepipeds, cylinders, and wedge-shaped bodies were tested), the γC_a product is a universal function of S_1 , which can be determined experimentally on one model and later used to compute the streamlining of bodies having different geometric parameters. The main geometric characteristics of a streamlined body are its maximum thickness and its length. It was found that the

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L 21130-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002873

drag of wedge-shaped bodies moving in a viscous-plastic medium, unlike the drag of bodies streamlined by a viscous fluid under similar conditions, does not depend upon whether the body moves with its base or its nose forward. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 12 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3165

Card 2/2

BOINA, I.G. (Moskva, MIRENIEV V. I. P. K. A. L. A. N. I. A. M. I. A.)

Experimental study of the plane flow of a viscous fluid
past blunt-nosed bodies. PMZ no. 5, 1974, pp. 1-10. (M. A. S. S. R.)

MYASNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Behavior of nonaqueous plastic dispersed systems in electric
fields. PMTP no. 6381-88 I-D '64 (MIRA 18r2)

L 62546-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EHA(d)/EMA(1) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5018201

UR/0207/65/000/003/0095/0096

AUTHORS: Barenblatt, G. I. (Moscow); Bulina, I. G. (Moscow); Mysanikov, V. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of some high molecular compound solutions on the lowering of drag of a body in a turbulent flow

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 3, 1965, 95-96

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, polymer, glycerine, drag, boundary layer, experimental method, kerosene, water solution

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations were made to determine the effect of polymer solutions on the drag of circular cylinders in turbulent flow. The experiments were carried out in open channels 1.2-m wide and 1-m deep. The cylinders were 40 mm in diameter and 400 mm long. The experiment was carried out first with the support sting without the cylinder, then with the cylinder but without the polymer, and subsequently with cylinder and support with different polymer concentrations. The polymers were carboxymethylcellulose, water solution of polyvinyl alcohol, and aluminum oil in kerosene with 0.5 to 10% concentration in water. At Reynolds numbers of 6.5×10^4 , up to 34% reduction in drag was

Card 1/2

L 62546-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018201

8

observed. It was discovered that for each type of polymer used there was an optimum concentration which reduced the drag to a minimum. No unique physical explanation could be found for the drag reduction. Some of the reasons cited are: the increased fluid viscosity moves the flow detachment point further downstream (as tested independently in glycerine); the lowering of turbulent pulsation intensity in the boundary layer; and a possible change in interaction between the flow and the cylinder surface. B. I. Isayev, L. S. Magaziner, Z. P. Titova, V. M. Tret'yakov took part in the experiments. The authors express their deep gratitude to them. The authors thank V. F. Shushpanov, Yu. L. Yakimov, L. I. Zhigachev, and A. I. Denisov for their kind assistance in the above experiments and Professor M. Tulin (Hydrodynamics, USA) for advice on the experimental operation. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, G

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

1 16683-66 EWT(1)/ENP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5021911

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/004/0137/0138

AUTHOR: Barenblatt, G. I. (Moscow); Bulina, I. G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. P. (Moscow); Sholomovich, G. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of small additions of high molecular solutions on fluid flow

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1965, 137-138

TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, turbulent flow, Reynolds number

ABSTRACT: An experiment is described that was designed to show the cause of a sharp decrease in pressure losses in turbulent flows. It is shown that this loss is due to a change in the pulsating motion after a small amount of high molecular compounds is introduced into the flow. A diagram of the apparatus is given. Aqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohol and carboxymethyl cellulose were used as additives. The experiment was conducted for Reynolds numbers of $3.2 \cdot 10^3$ and 5300. The authors thank V. F. Shushpanov for his kind cooperation; V. P. Karkhov and I. I. Slesinger for their valuable comments, and V. V. Tikhomirov and

Card 1/2

L 16683-66

ACC NR: AP5021911

V. S. Shmelev for their participation in the experiments. Orig. art.
has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 SM

L 08727-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP7001650

JD
SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/66/030/003/0467/0475

AUTHOR: Lovich, V. G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. P. (Moscow)

43

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetic model of a fluidized bed

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 30, no. 3, 1966, 467-475

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, fluid kinetics

ABSTRACT: The characteristic feature of almost all processes occurring in a fluidized bed is their strong dependence on the nature of the mechanical motion of the solid particles forming the layer. An attempt is made to construct a theoretical model which would adequately describe this motion. In existing models there is no explanation of the nature of the sharp transition to the pseudofluid state and the velocity distribution of the particles is neglected, as is the relation of this distribution to the parameters of gas motion, etc.

A very simple kinetic model of a fluidized bed is proposed. It is based on the idea that the solid particles in such a layer

Card 1/2

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L 08727-67

ACC NR: AP7001650

0

can be simulated by a set of elastic spheres, while their interaction with the fluidizing gas diffuses the points representing a particle in its velocity space. Results obtained with the model are qualitatively close to experimental results. An example is given in which the mean reaction rate is calculated in a unit volume of a fluidized bed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 37,751]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 nst

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/4 Surgery April 57
MYASNIKOV, V. S.

1975. MJASNIKOV V.S. Surg. Dept., I.Clin. Hosp., Saratov. *Fibromyoma
of the stomach (Russian text) VESTN.KHIR. 1955, 75/1
(61-63) Illus. 2

Report of a patient aged 50 yr., with the clinical and X-ray diagnosis of gastric
cancer. A three-quarter Billroth II was therefore carried out. The specimen
contained a tumour the size of a hen's egg, with crater formation. Histological
examination proved that this was a fibromyoma, a tumour that is very rare in the
stomach, and grows slowly.
Petersen - Dresden (IX.5,16)

ca

Scheelite skarns of the Lyngar deposit and their relation to the skarns of the other deposits of scheelite in the U. S. S. R. V. S. Myasnikov and V. P. Elovskii Truz inst. *Lamunussov geokhim., crust. mineral. Bul.* No. 10, 79-107 (in English 107-8) (1967). The geology of the deposits and a list of minerals found are given.
I. S. Joffe

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Titaniferous vesuvianite from the Perovskite and Akmat mines at the South Ural V. S. Myasnikov, *Compt rend acad sci L R S S*, 28, 446-6 (1940) (in English)

One sample of the dark brown, 1.5-2 cm crystals showed on analysis SiO₂ 35.73, TiO₂ 1.73, Al₂O₃ 12.06, FeO 4.36, PbO 1.35, MnO 0.07, CaO 35.87, MgO 2.91, Na₂O . . . , Cl₂ . . . , F trace, B₂O₃ trace and H₂O 2.76. It occurs in fissures of pyroxene-chloritic rock in limestone near amphibolite contacts. The usual paragenesis is diopside, chlorite, sphene and calcite. Light green varietal have lower TiO₂ contents with Fe and Mn about the same. The sp gr = 3.4, d = 1.712, n = 1.736-N slight.

D. W. Pearce

ca

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC SCHOENITE WITH REFERENCE TO ITS ORIGIN IN NATURE. V. S. MYASNIKOV. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. A.* 13, 412-14 (1941). Silicotungstic acid, $H_4(SiW_6O_{42})_2$, readily reacts with calcium bicarbonate to form $CaWO_4$. The pptn. of $CaWO_4$, which requires slightly alk. conditions, is hampered by the CO_2 contained in the soln. These results have geol. significance.

J. D. H. DONNAY

ASR SLA OF ALLUDGAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C A

Isomorphous replacement in clinohumite. I. D. Borzov, I. D. Borzov and V. S. Myasnikov (Inst. Geol. Sci., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, No. 1, 127-40(1980).—Based on the structural analogy of the minerals of the vermiculite-clinohumite group, the authors discuss the direct replacement of Mg by Ti (in octahedral coordination) in the clinohumite of six Uralian occurrences (analysis given). Ti does not replace Si, but shows a complete substitution of Mg^{2+} by the isomorphous clinohumite, but TiO_2 cannot replace $Mg(OH)_2$. As the Ti-rich clinohumite is the end member, the mol. $nMg(OH)_2 \cdot 4MgO \cdot xTiO_2 + m Mg(OH)_2 \cdot 4MgO \cdot TiO_2$ is assumed, and the linear function of the OH content with the Ti content is an important evidence for this theory. In the place of $MgTiO_3$, $(Mg,Fe)SiO_3$ may also be introduced in the clinohumite constitution, but the Fe may never be present as Fe^{2+} . The analysis show that the pure titanite clinohumite (with 12.4% TiO_2) is not formed in nature, but the max. TiO_2 content observed was 5.4%; the MgO content is reduced with increasing TiO_2 , from 58.6% to 51.7%, and the water content from 2.5% to 1.6%. W. Eitel

MOLEVA, V.A.; MYASNIKOV, V.S.

Hoegbomite and its variety, zinc-hoegbomite. Doklady Akad. Nauk
S.S.S.R. 83, 733-6 '52. (MLRA 5:5)
(CA 47 no.14:6826 '53)

MYASNIKOV, V. S.

"The Gabbrodi Amphibolites of Magnitnaya Mountain."

A paper presented on 7 April 1955, The Activity of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody Vol LX.

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp 60-90, Geology Section.
Source; U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

MYASNIKOV, V.S.

Characteristics of titanomagnetite deposits in the southern Urals
and their metamorphism. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:49-62 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy petrografii, mineralogii
i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Titanomagnetite)

TSVETKOV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.S.; SHCHEPOCHKINA, N.I.; MATVEYEVA, N.A.

Nature of lamellar formations in titano magnetite. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. geol. 30 no.2:16-32 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP6029670

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/008/0096/0101

AUTHOR: Minibayev, R. A. ; Myasnikov, V. S. ; Petrova, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli)

TITLE: A case of self reversal of remanent magnetization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1966, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: magnetite, magnetization, magnetometer, geology

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the results of an investigation of the magnetic properties of titanomagnetite with distinct self-reversal characteristics obtained from the Kola peninsula. Studies with a large model of the Reichert microscope revealed a distinct microstructure of the titanomagnetite. An exceptionally pronounced lattice structure was revealed with an electron microscope. The magnetic properties of the titanomagnetite determined on 10 x 10 x 10 mm samples with an astatic magnetometer are tabulated. An analysis of these data indicated that titanomagnetite can acquire reverse thermo-remanent magnetization if it is decomposed into several phases by repeated heating above the Curie point with subsequent cooling. The stability parameters of such a multiphase species exhibit anomalous features; thermo-remanent magnetization can be less stable with respect to constant and variable fields than ideal magnetization, even in a sample in which self-reversal has not yet occurred.

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.382.3

ACC NR: AP6029670

Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 01Oct64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007

Cont: 2/2

MYASNIKOV, Ye. A.

MYASNIKOV, Ya. A.

Eradication of tularemia transmission. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. no. 6:68 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz oblastnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii.
(TULAREMIA)

MYASNIKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; GEYVANOV, I.A., inzh.; KOPYSETSKIY, T.I., inzh.

Electronic impulse-type regulator for dosing milk of lize. Elek.
sta. 36 no.8:78-79 Ag 1979. (MIRA 18:8)

MYASNIKOV, Ye.A., inzh.

Control of continuous blow-out in high-pressure boilers. Elek.
sta. 33 no.11:82-83 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Boilers)

MYASNIKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; GEYVAIDOV, I.A., inzh.

Automation of the blow-through of evaporators working with highly mineralized water. Teploenergetika 12 no.4:33-34 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektrostantsiya Severnaya.

ACC NR: AR7008646

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/V072/V072

AUTHOR: Myasnikova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Some problems of automatic speech recognition

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12V477

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 51, 1965, 134-144

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, digital computer, computer application

ABSTRACT: The author gives the fundamentals for one of the methods of automatic speech recognition and describes the operation of a dynamic phoneme analyzer based on this method. The dynamic analyzer may be used as an acoustic attachment to the Minsk-1 digital computer. The unit consists of two sections: a frequency analyzer and a time analyzer. The first section is made up of a set of frequency filters while the second consists of a system of time delays. Each phoneme has a characteristic set of frequency and time parameters uniquely related to the amplitudes and signs of the filter output voltages. A theory of phonemes is given based on the method of phonetic operators which represent the mapping of the frequency and time characteristics of the phonemes. The phonetic operators are used to convert the phonemes to a combination of digits for computer input. Bibliography of 9 titles. M. Sapozhkov.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC; 51:681.14:155

ACC NR: AR7008645

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/V072/V072

AUTHOR: Myasnikova, Ye. N.; Gromov, N. P.; Ogurtsov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Programming a device for objective speech recognition

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12V476

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 51, 1965, 145-151

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, intelligent programming system, binary code

ABSTRACT: The authors consider two methods of speech recognition. In the first method, the characteristic features used for distinguishing sounds are combinations of bits for energy differences in five pairs of frequency bands. The speech signal is divided into ten bands by semioctave filters with average frequencies from 400 to 5000 cps. Each sound is expressed in 12-digit binary code. The average reliability for recognition of isolated Russian vowels pronounced a total of 181 times by 12 speakers of both sexes was 46%. Recognition reliability for speakers of one sex was 57% and for a single person--80%. The decision was made on the basis of the probability that a given code belonged to one of the sounds. In the second method, the speech signal is passed through a clipper and the intervals between zeros are divided into six gradations according to length. The sound is expressed in 6-digit binary code. The reliability of vowel recognition for a group of speakers of both sexes was 51%. When both analyzers are used simultaneously, reliability should increase to 75%. G. Tsemel'. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09 /

Card 1/1

UDC: 51:681.14:155

МЯСНИКОВ, Ю. А.

"A Rational Classification of Types of Tularemia Outbreaks,"
by Yu. A. Myasnikov, Tuliskaya Oblast Antitularemia Station,
Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 2,
Feb 57, pp 111-116

The author points out the value of classifying tularemia epidemics in carrying out control measures in a new tularemia focus. He suggests a gross breakdown according to the animal serving as the source of infection -- i.e., field mouse-mouse type; water rat-field mouse type; and tick-rabbit type -- and then goes into various subcategories in these three types. These secondary categories are based on the conditions in a given location which contribute or give rise to the epidemic, i.e. residential, agricultural, industrial, transient, contact-food, water, etc.

The system proposed is a composite of those proposed from 1943 to the present by such people as Sinay, Voskresenskiy, Mayskiy, Khaten-
ever, Gromashevskiy, and Yelkin. This report was originally presented before the Tul'a Society of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, and Microbiologists on 14 April 1953 and again at a conference at the Ministry of Health RSFSR on 10 May 1955.

54M.1374

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; KRATOKHIVIL', N.I.; YANSON, V.M.

Effect of tularemia epidemics on the murine rodent population. Zool.zhur.
32 no.6:1270-1275 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Protivotulyaremiynnye stantsii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya Rossiyskoy
Sotsialisticheskoy Federativnoy Sovetskoy Respubliki.
(Tularemia) (Rodentia--Diseases)

MYASHNIKOV, Yu.A.; KRATOKHVIL', N.I.; YANSON, V.N.

Effect of tularemia epidemics on the marine rodent population. Zool.zhur.
32 no.6:1270-1275 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Protivotulyaremiynnye stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Rossiyskoy
Sotsialisticheskoy Federativnoy Sovetskoy Respubliki.
(Tularemia) (Rodentia--Diseases)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

Occupational tularemia and its prevention. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. no.11:91-94 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz oblastnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii
(TULAREMIA, prevention and control,
occup.)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
tularemia, prev.)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

A case of tularemia infection in men transmitted by a mole. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.2:103-105 P '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Oblastnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii.
(TULAREMIA, transmission
by mole)

OLSUF'YEV, M.G.; TSVETKOVA, Ye.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; PERFIL'YEVA, Z.A.; KRATOKHIVIL' N.I.; VAYSTIKH, M.A.; RAYDONIKAS, O.V.; BARANOVA, H.K.; ZIMINA, V.Ye.; TORMASOVA, L.N.; USTIN-PETROVA, T.P.; AREF'YEV, S.S.; KONKINA, N.S.; KUL'RA, A.P.; MAL'TSEVA, N.K.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; BRANITSKAYA, V.S.; PRUDNIKOVA, M.N.

Tularin from a vaccinal strain for epicutaneous use. Zhur. mikro-biol.epid. i immun. 27 no.9:22-28 S '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR i protivotuliaremiynykh stantsiy Stalingradskoy, Voronezhskoy, Tul'skoy, Plavskoy, Omskoy, Krasnodarskoy, Moskovskoy i Smolenskoy. (TULAREMIA, diagnosis, tularin epicutaneous test (Rus))

MYASNIKOV, YU. A., and PANINA, T. V.

"Fluctuation in the Population and Reproduction of Field Voles and
the Natural Reservoirs of Tularemia in Tul'skaya Oblast'."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Tul'skaya Oblast' Sanitary-Epidemiological Station

MYKIKOV, V. I., LEVONOVA, E. A.

"On the Geography of infectious diseases with natural foci in the Tula oblast." p. 21

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitno-zoonoznym i priroinoochkovym boleznyam. 22-29 Okt'yabrya 1989 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1989), Moscow-Leningrad, 1989, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 284pp.

MYASHNIKOV, YU. A., POMANIK A, L. A.

"Epizootological characteristics of various types of tularia in the natural foci of tularia." p. 197.

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station/Tula

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.: TSAREVA, M.I.

Epidemiological significance of rabbits in tularemia. Zhur.mikro-
biol.i immun. 30 no.12:96-100 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Tul'skoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TULAREMIA transm.)

OL'SUF'YEV, N.G., prof.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof.; DUNAYEVA, T.N., kand.biolog.
nauk; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S., kand.biolog.nauk; MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.;
MYASHNIKOV, Yu.A.; SAVEL'YEVA, R.A., kand.med.nauk; SIL'CHENKO,
V.S., kand.med.nauk; MASHKOV, A.V., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Tularemia] Tulieremia. Pod red. N.G.Olsuf'ova i G.P.Rudneva.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 458 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Olsuf'yev). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR (for Rudnev).

(TULAREMIA)

PANINA, T.V.; MYASHNIKOV, Yu.A.

Population and reproduction dynamics of the bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus* Schreb.) in natural foci of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome in Tula Province. Zool. zhur. 39 no.11:1707-1715
N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tula Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Station.
(Tula Province--Hemorrhagic fever)
(Mice as carriers of disease)

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S.; UGLOVOY, G.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; YEZHNOVA, Ye.N.; BESSONOVA, M.A.; VEDENEYEVA, Ye. V.; AREF'YEV, S.S.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SUVOROVA, A.Ye.; ONIKHIMOVSKAYA, V.A.; STOLYAROVA, A.D.; BYSTROVA, K.A.; REPINA, R.F.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.; YEGIAZARYAN, K.K.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; SARMANEYEV, A.P.

Optimal periods for testing skin reaction in subjects inoculated against tularemia with a dry live vaccine and vaccinal, reactogenic and immunogenic properties of this preparation. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:92-98 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz otdela prirodnookhagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, otdelov Osobo opasnykh infektsiy Voronezhskoy, Leningradskoy, Moskovskoy, Smolenskoy, Stalingradskoy, Tambovskoy, Tul'skoy, oblastnykh sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy i Omskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(TULAREMIA)

(VACCINES)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.; YEGIAZARYAN, K.K.

Epidemiological peculiarities of an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.5:31-37 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Tul'skoy oblastnoy sanitarnp-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(TULA PROVINCE—HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; NABOKOVA, A.V.

Erysipeloid morbidity in Tula. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immunit.
33. no.12:31-36 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Tul'skoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TULA PROVINCE—~~ERYSIPELOTHRIX~~ RHUSIOPATHIAE INFECTIONS IN MAN)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; PANINA, T.V.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.; YEGIAZARYAN, K.K.

Characteristics of epidemiological manifestations of natural
foci of Tula hemorrhagic fever with the renal syndrome. Med.
Paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.5:621 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Tul'skoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

DUNAYEVA, Z.V.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

Toxoplasmosis of wild animals in Tula Province. Zool. zhur. 42
no.4:629-630 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratory of Toxoplasmosis, Department of Infections of
Natural Nidality, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology,
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow and Depart-
ment of Especially Dangerous Infections, Tula Regional Sanitary-
Epidemiological Station.

(Tula Province—Toxoplasmosis)
(Animals as carriers of disease)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; ZHEMCHUZHIN, Ye.K.; KHODZHASH, S.I.

Focus of tick-borne encephalitis in deciduous forests of
Tula Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:354-355
My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Tul'skoy i Suvorovskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.

Geography of natural focus infections in Tula Province. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.1:5-15 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; KATELINA, A.F.

Data on the distribution and phenology of ticks in Tula Province.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 33 no.3:357-360 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 1842)

1. Tul'skaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stanitsiya.

ACC NR: AP6030340

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035

AUTHOR: Korshunova, O. S.; Katelina, A. F.; Zhmayeva, Z. M.; Myasnikov, Yu. A.
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TITLE: Natural tick-borne typhus focus in the Tula region

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 4, 1966, 470-474

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, rickettsia disease, disease vector, *typhus, tick, animal parasite*

ABSTRACT:

A new, natural focus of tick-borne typhus has been discovered in the Tula region and confirmed with complement-fixation tests on cows. *Dermacentor pictus* ticks inhabit the entire region (except large forests), feeding on elk and hares when mature and field mice or other small mammals before maturity. Mature ticks are prevalent from late April—late May and immature ticks from July—August. Rickettsia isolated from mature ticks collected in this region were identified as belonging to the species *rickettsia sibirica*. Periovarian transmission of rickettsia

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during tick metamorphosis was established. Complement-fixing antibodies to *Rickettsia sibirica* were found in only 2 of 50 Tula inhabitants tested, which agrees with the normally rare infestation of man by *Dermacentor pictus*.
[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

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MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

Flow toward a straight line of wells in an elliptical-shaped bed.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.2:43-48 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

CHARNYI, I.A.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

Some methods for calculating gas injection into a horizontal
aquifer. Gaz. prom. 6 no.12:34-37 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas wells)